The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4200 號百二千四 月五初月三唐 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1871. 一拜禮 四廿月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 21, JANET HOLT, British bark, 341, McDonald, Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th February, 500 tons Coal.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

April 22, ALSEN, North German ship, 596, Grumsch, Bangkok 3rd March, 13,500 piculs Rice.—CAPTAIN.

April 22, RACHEL, Brit. bk., 282, Forth, Saigon 4th April, 7,000 piculs Rice.—CHINESE.

April 22, GLENLYON, Brit. ship, 664, Reid, Sydney, N.S.W. 9th February, 950 tons Coal.—ORDER.

April 22, STEPHANIE, North Ger. bark, 299, Schutte, Yokohama 29th March, Ballast.—MELCHERS & Co.

April 22, STAR OF THE NORTH, Brit. ship, 562, Rawle, R.N.R. Saigon 27th March, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 22, RIFLEMAN, Brit. bk., 347, Smith, Newcastle, N.S.W., 20th February, 500 tons Coal.—ORDER.

April 22, MOONLIGHT, Siam. ship, Jorgensen, Bangkok 19th March, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 22, LANERCOST, Brit. bk., 358, Eaton, Amsterdam 10th November, General,—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

April 22, ELVIRA, North German bk., 325, Allday, Chefoo 10th April, Vermicelli.—MELCHERS & Co.

April 22, CATHARINE FULLERTON, Brit. bg., 171, Hughan, Sydney, N.S.W., 1st February, Coals and General.—ORDER.

April 22, BENGALI, French bk., 432, Demieux, Saigon 1st April, 9,000 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENARE.

April 22, CHOW SYE, Siam. ship, 462, Jorgensen, Bangkok 8th April, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 23, LEITH, Brit. str., 957, Barnetson, Shanghai 18th April, General.—GILMAN & Co.

April 23, LANDDROST BRAUN, North Ger. bk., 314, Herten, Yokohama 29th March, Ballast.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

April 23, GLORY, Siam. bk., 449, Jorgensen, Bangkok 25th March, Rice.—CHINESE.

April 23, VOLGA, French str., 951, Boubee, Yokohama 16th April, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

April 23, PHASE, French str., 950, Varangot, Shanghai 20th April, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

April 23, BRITISH EMPIRE, Brit. bk., 483, Rowe, Saigon 25th March, 11,750 piculs Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

April 23, LUZON, Amer. str., 517, Williams, Swatow 22nd April, Sugar Candy.—BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

April 23, BERTHA, North Ger. 3-m. sch., 210, Rose, Shanghai 10th April, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

April 23, MEDUSA, North German corvette, 975, Strabun, Shanghai 18th April.

April 23, ST. BEYCEDALE, Brit. bk., 302, W. Pearce, Newcastle, N.S.W., 6th March, Coals.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

April 23, EASTERN ISLES, str., from Canton.

April 23, [illegible], French bk., 190, Perret, Saigon 23rd March, 5,000 piculs Rice.—F. DEGENARE.

April 23, ARDENTINNE, Brit. bk., 277, Cargill, Glasgow 9th December, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

April 23, NILE, Brit. bk., 290, Tiedermann, Borneo 25th March, General.—THOMAS HOWARD.

April 23, MARIA LOUISA, North Ger. brig, 124, Hinrichsen, Tientsin 5th April, Ice.—TUDOR ICE Co.

April 23, GUSTAVE ADOLPH, Swed. bk., 399, Larsson, Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th Feb., 450 tons Coals.—GAS Co.

April 23, GLENGYLE, Brit. steamer, 1,265, McQueen, Canton 23rd April, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

April 24, LY-EE-MOON, Brit. bk., 450, Rasmussen, Saigon 28th March, Rice.—S. E. BURROWS, SON & Co.

April 24, TAEPING, Brit. sb., 767, Gissing, Bangkok 3rd April, 17,000 piculs Rice.—GILMAN & Co.

Departures.

April 22, EBL KING, str., for Shanghai.
April 22, DEEREHOUND, for Saigon.
April 22, ISABELLA HENRIETTE, for Saigon.
April 22, NIL DESPERANDUM, for Tientsin.
April 22, ESMERALD, str., for Yokohama.
April 22, CHUKIANG, str., for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 22ND APRIL.

Emerald, str., for Yokohama.
Cleator, str., for Saigon.
Helen Black, for Saigon.
Nil Desperandum, for Tientsin.
G. F. Handel, for Cebu.
Nuevo Constante, for Iloilo.

Passengers.

Per *Star of the North*, from Saigon,—Miss Blackwell.

Per *Phase*, str., from Shanghai,—Messrs. W. Keswick, Hennequin, P. Price, Morris, Bryde, and 17 Chinese.

Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama,—Messrs. Spittal, Allard, Dumont, Pullico, Collas, Soudere, 1 Japanese, 3 French seamen, 1 Officer, 1 Commissarie, and 1 Chinese.

Reports.

The Siam ship, *Moonlight* reports light variable winds in the Gulf of Siam, from Pulo Obi light N.E. and E. winds until nearing the land, then fresh and thick N.E. and E.N.E.

The British bark *Rifleman* reports passed East of New Caledonia, sighted St. Augustine March 18th, crossed the Equator on the 23rd, in long. 168.30 E.; sighted Seypan, one of the Marianas, April 2nd, and Ballintang on the 15th; thence across the China Sea variable winds, for the most part from S. and thick rainy weather.

The British ship *Star of the North* reports left Cape St. James March 31st with Easterly winds which lasted until April the 2nd, after which light Easterly winds with calm intervals until the 13th, in 12.47 N., then the wind hauled to the E.S.E. and S.E. very light with smooth water until the 20th, then strong East wind with squalls and heavy overcast weather, with a nasty cross sea running; sighted the land at 6 p.m. on the 21st inst. April 16th, in lat. 15.52 N. was in company with Siamese ship *Moonlight*, also on the 21st, off the Lema, reaching to the Southward.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see second page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

THE RENDITION CASE.

COPIES of CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE'S JUDGMENT in the MATTER OF KWOK-A-SING, can be obtained at the Office of this Paper.

Price.....25 cents each.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.

Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.

E. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. B. Lemann, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
George J. Holland, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.

Managers;—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

FORGERY!!!

THE public are hereby informed that forgeries have recently been discovered of the old notes of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING *Company Limited*, and all holders of such notes are invited to present them forthwith at the Bank office for enashment.

There is no reason to believe that any of the notes issued by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI *Banking Corporation* have been tampered with, as such precautions were taken in their manufacture as to render any attempt at a forgery most easy of detection.

Any information which may lead to the discovery and conviction of the parties concerned in the forgery will be liberally rewarded, and any communication likely to lead to such a result will be gladly received by the undersigned, or Mr. EDMUND SHARP, the Solicitor for the Corporation.

JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

tf 493 Hongkong, 31st March, 1871.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY *(Limited).*

A DIVIDEND of 16¾% (Sixteen and a half per cent.) has been declared on the net premia contributed by Shareholders to the above Company for the year ended October 31st, 1870.

Warrants may be had on application at the office of the Undersigned, No. 48, Queen's Road.

By order of the Board,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

2m 556 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

CHINA, SIAM, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for the Ten months ending on the 31st December last, at the rate of 12½ per annum, or $1.50 per share, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at the office of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 525 Hongkong, 25th March, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Honirkong, 1st April, 1871.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having resigned, Mr. N. J. EDE has been appointed Secretary to the above Society, and will take charge from this date.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT WATMORE,
Secretary.

tf 545 Hongkong, 31st March, 1871.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

ON and after this date, Small-Pox Patients will be received at the Civil Hospital only, for immediate removal to Stone Cutters' Island.

By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th January, 1871. [tf 170

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, HONGKONG.

Patron
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Committee,—

The LORD BISHOP OF VICTORIA, *Chairman.*
VEN. ARCHDEACON GREY.
The Hon. the CHIEF-JUSTICE.
The Hon. J. G. AUSTIN.
D. B. BAILEY, Esq., U.S. Consul.
J. WHITTALL, Esq.
J. S. LAPRAIK, Esq.
G. J. HELLAND, Esq.
Captain THOMSETT, R.N.
W. MACAULAY, Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq.

Treasurers,
MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Secretary,
REV. T. TALBOT.

A SAILORS' CHURCH has long been contemplated in proximity to the Sailors' Home. A plan was drafted more than a year ago. The brothers and sisters of the late HENRY DAVIES MARGESSON, Esq., who was lost on the coast of Japan, 17th June, 1869, have given, in memory of their deceased brother, the large and acceptable sum of £300 toward the project. The Bishop of Victoria is able to offer £200 more, on condition of immediate progress. The Committee of the Sailors' Home, with permission of the Government, give an excellent site adjoining the Institution and the Harbour; and they give their full sanction to a design so calculated to benefit the "Home," and to prove so great an accommodation to the many European Residents at West Point. The sum required is estimated at £1,500. One-third and the site are ready. A Chaplain has been provided. A grant from the Government will be applied for: and it is hoped that £500, raised now in Hongkong, will secure the Colony another Church.

Shall not the return of Peace to the Continent of Europe and the impetus to Commerce, with its anticipated profits, which has already ensued, be regarded as an auspicious occasion for the promotion of so good a work, calculated to confer a lasting benefit upon the Colony, and presenting to view from the noble harbor of Hongkong so appropriate an emblem of "Peace on earth, good will toward men"?

453 Hongkong, 15th March, 1871.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

[Applications for over 1,400 Shares have already been made in Shanghai and Hongkong alone, with the remaining ports in China, Japan and the Straits yet to hear from.]

Provisional Directors:

W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HEERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.

Bankers:

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.

THE business of the company will be that of a Marine Insurance Company in all its branches. The Company will be registered under "The Companies Ordinance, 1865," with Limited Liability, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association are in course of preparation. The Articles of Association will be ready for inspection, and copies procurable at the Office of General Agents, on and after the 15th proximo.

The duration of the Company, and the division of yearly profits, will be duly stated in the Articles of Association, subject to which it is at present proposed that the first term shall embrace a period of five years from the 1st of May next, and that the profits shall be divided as follows, every year:—

Interest on the *Paid-up Capital* will first be paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; and the balance as follows:

33⅓ per cent. will be paid *every year* to all *Shareholders contributing business*, to each proportionately to the amount of premia contributed;

33⅓ per cent. will be paid *every year as dividend to all Shareholders;*

33⅓ per cent. will be passed to a Reserve Fund.

The Reserve Fund will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the proportion of their shares at the termination of each period of the Company's organization.

Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co. will act as the General Agents of the Company in China, under the direction of a Board of not less than Five Directors at Hongkong, and a Consulting Committee of three Shareholders at Shanghai.

The Capital of the Company and Funds, as collected, will be deposited in Banks, subject to the control of the Board, and invested in such manner as the Directors may determine upon.

The names of the Agents in London, India and the various ports in China, Japan and the Straits will be duly announced.

Application for Shares, followed by an allotment thereupon, will constitute the applicant a Shareholder in the Company.

The Company has been organized at the solicitation of a large and influential body of thoroughly responsible Native Merchants at the principal ports in China and Japan, who have promised a liberal support, but a limited number of shares will be reserved for such Foreigners as may wish to become contributing Shareholders.

Application for Shares, as per annexed form, may be forwarded, under cover to the General Agents, until the 1st April, when an allotment of Shares will be made, and the Company will commence business on the 1st May, 1871.

Hongkong.....1871.

To the Directors of
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).

GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above-named Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of $200 per Share on allotment, and all subsequent Calls that may be made, and to subscribe to the Articles of Association whenever required to do so.

Your obedient Servant,

Full Name and Address of the Applicant—

[tf 515

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 385

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 647 Hongkong, 17th April, 1871.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1957 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 9, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, ROGER & Co. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on board the American Barque *Hattie C. Bessie*, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th April, 1871, at noon,—

The whole of her Cargo of American Pine LUMBER, say 256,039 feet 3 inches, and 128,512 feet 4 inches thick, of which more than three-fourths run from 24 to 40 feet in length, assorted widths, 3,601 feet Logs, 12 by 12 and 8 by 8.

TERMS OF SALE.—To be Sold in lots to suit purchasers, of 10,000 feet or more, and to be taken delivery of from the ship's side—Purchasers to send boats as soon as requested by the Auctioneers, who are authorized to engage boats, at the expense of the purchasers, for any lots impeding the vessel's discharge. Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description at Purchasers' risk on the fall of the Hammer.

683 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th April, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At the residence of the late Mr. L. P. WARD, *Wanchi.*—

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Dining TABLE, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, Marble-top TABLE, GASALIERS, CLOCKS, Brass BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Writing TABLE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, PLATED WARE, RUGS, CARPETS, Musical BOX, Book CASE, BOOKS, &c., &c.

Also:

The Cutter "ROUGH & TOUGH."

And,

A Centre Board SAILING BOAT.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

680 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, *Queen's Road*, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 26th instant, at 3 P.M.,—

An Invoice of Ancient and Valuable BOOKS, Consigned by Bernard Quaritch, comprising GRAMMARS, BOOKS of ORNAMENT, Japanese ALBUMS; HISTORY of MAN, Illustrated, Gray's WHALES, Jewish COINAGE, Murray's MAMMALS, ANNALES DU JAPON, Japanese ODES, Siebold's NIPPON, VOYAGES TO CHINA, HISTORIE DE LA CHINE, Asiatic DISSERTATIONS, &c., &c., &c.

The whole will be on view the day before the Sale.

691 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

TO LET.

FOR the Summer, a cool six-roomed furnished HOUSE, with verandah overlooking the harbour, three bath-rooms, and water introduced throughout. House two minutes' walk from Post Office, and would be let to a desirable party very low.

Address R. H. L., care of *Daily Press.*

tf 686 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on the 1st May next).

THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE in Chancery Lane, at present in the occupation of Mr. E. ENCARNAÇAO.

For particulars, apply to
C. A. OZORIO, JR.,
No. 39, Queen's Road.

tf 618 Hongkong, 11th April, 1871.

TO BE LET,

With possession on or after the 1st July next.

THE PREMISES, at present occupied by Messrs. W. PEACOCK & Co., situated Queen's Road Central.

For particulars, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

tf 583 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

TO LET.

A GRANITE GODOWN, situated at Praya East, in which 3,000 tons of Goods can be stored.

For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK,
Yuen Cheong.

1m 575 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

TO LET,

(With possession 1st May).

THE HOUSE, at present occupied by the Hon. J. G. AUSTIN, situated at the "*Albany*," facing the Public Gardens, containing Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c. Water laid on.

Apply to
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
47, Wyndham Street.

1m 577 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

TO LET.

THAT large and commodious HOUSE, No. 14, Arbuthnot Road, lately occupied by Mr. H. C. CALDWELL. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO,

1m 555 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

TO LET.

With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanseskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.

For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE, No. 5, *West Terrace.* Possession from 1st March, 1871. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.

tf 324 Hongkong, 17th February, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.

Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.

tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.

Possession can be had early in February.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.

For particulars of rent, &c., Apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoulum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. BARRINGTON,

tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN COSTEKER in the firm of LONEY & Co., of Yloilo, Cebu, and Surigao, ceased by mutual consent on the 31st December last.

Yloilo, Philippine Islands, 10th April, 1871.

1w 652] LONEY & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having established himself as Wholesale and Retail TOBACCONIST and COMMISSION AGENT, at No. 10, *Queen's Road*, next to Messrs. Lammert, Atkinson & Co., respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

J. O. KRUSE.

tf 641 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

MR. E. W. VON BERGEN retired from our firm, and his interest and responsibility therein ceased, on the 31st December, 1870.

DEETJEN & VON BERGEN.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

I SHALL continue the business, hitherto carried on under the name of DEETJEN & VON BERGEN from this day, under my own name, as DEETJEN & Co.

Mr. ADOLF STRACK is authorized to sign the firm, per procuration.

EDUARD DEETJEN.

3m 642 Hongkong, 15th April, 1871.

I HAVE this day established myself as AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL STOREKEEPER AND COMMISSION AGENT, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. D. L. NORONHA & Co., carrying under the style or firm of

LOPEZ & CO.
S. LOPEZ.

tf 637 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. S. E. SHELLIM has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China, from the 1st January, 1871.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

1m 593 Hongkong, 6th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

WE have this day CLOSED our business in this place, as Storekeepers, Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

D. L. NORONHA & Co.

tf 568 Hongkong 31st March, 1871.

A. ULLMANN begs respectfully to announce to the public of Hongkong that his brothers, MAURICE & EMANUEL ULLMANN, will, from this date, carry on the business, under the firm of

M. & E. ULLMANN.

1m 560 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased, on the 31st December last.

Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.

DEACON & Co.

tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

WE have established Agencies of our firm at Takao and Taiwanfoo.

BOYD & Co.

3m 316 Amoy, 1st February, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. E. D. BARBOUR retires from our Firm from this date, and Mr. JNO. MURRAY FORBES, Jr., is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 197 China, 1st January, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong and China,
7th of February, 1871. [6m 257

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between us, under the style of ALT & Co., expired by effluxion of time on December 31st, 1870, on which date our interest and responsibility in the firm ceased.

All liabilities will be discharged, and all debts collected, by Mr. W. J. ALT, who will sign the firm in liquidation.

Mr. H. J. HUNT will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Nagasaki.

Mr. MOURILYAN will sign ALT & Co. in liquidation, per procuration, at Hiogo, Osaka.

W. J. ALT.
RICHARD LINDAU.

Nagasaki and Hiogo, Osaka,
January 14th, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the same style and firm as heretofore.

H. J. HUNT.
F. HELLYER.

Nagasaki, January, 1871.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the above advertisement, the business of ALT & Co. at this port will henceforth be continued by the Undersigned, under the style and firm of MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

W. MOURILYAN.
CHARLES A. HEIMANN.

Hiogo, Osaka, January, 1871.

THE business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned has been transferred to MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.

C. A. HEIMANN & Co.

3m 155 Hiogo, January, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.

EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our House at Hankow.

The business at our Agencies in Tientsin, Kiukiang and Ningpo, will hereafter be conducted in the name of our firm by our recognized Agents in charge.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 182 China, 1st January, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.

tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.

L. FRICKEL & Co.

tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of Specie, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony, weighing 7.1.7., in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days' sight on The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Undersigned until Noon on the 26th instant.

The Tenderers to state the total amount required, and the amount for which each bill should be drawn, but no bills will be drawn for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed "Tender for Treasury Bills."

O. K. OLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.

H.M.'s Treasury Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1871. [6d 671

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.

For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.

tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO OPIUM SHIPPERS.

ON and after May 1st, the Company will grant Red Bills of Lading, covering Freight and Insurance (the latter on a valuation of Five hundred and thirty Dollars per chest) to shippers of Opium hence to Macao, per steamer *White Cloud*, charging them Two Dollars and a quarter ($2.25) per chest.

The rate of Freight, without Insurance, will be One Dollar and a half ($1.50) per chest.

Blank Bills of Lading may be had at the Company's Office, or on board the steamer. Shippers desiring insurance must inform the Purser on board, on the shipment of the opium, and receive from him signed Red Bills of Lading.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 678 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH, CHINA AND JAPAN EXTENSION COMPANY, *(Limited).*

OPENING OF THE LINE
BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Cable being now in working order, the line was opened to the Public for transmission of Telegrams on TUESDAY, the 18th instant.

The charges are as follows:—

For 10 words or under $4
Above 10 do. and not exceeding 20 words, 6 and half the rate for every additional 10 words or fraction of 10 words.

The Office will be open until further notice from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. (Shanghai Time), for the reception of telegrams.

E. A. HANSEN,
Superintendent.

1w 651 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DR. H. C. STEWART, *Deceased.*

ALL persons having Claims against, or indebted to, the above Estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

WM. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D.,
Seamen's Hospital, Hongkong,
One of the Executors.

tf 595 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF T. G. DONALDSON, *Deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to, or having claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

RICH. F. HAWKE,
One of the Executors.

tf 2245 Hongkong, 24th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF J. B. ENDICOTT, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons being indebted to, or having Claims against the above Estate, are requested to communicate with

GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor.

tf 2186 Hongkong, 16th December, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. J. B. COUGHTRIE having been appointed Secretary of the above-named Company, will assume charge from this day.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

tf 553 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

EX "BENEFACTOR" AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

PERAMBULATORS.
OYSTERS.
CLAMS.
GREEN CORN.
PEAS.
TOMATOES.
Cut NAILS.
Yeast POWDER.
OARS.
Corn MEAL.
HOMINY.
Dried APPLES.
CLOCKS.
OIL CLOTH.
Pudding DISHES.
Liquor MIXERS.
OIL CLOTH.
Cigar LAMPS.
Bitter TUBES.
OIL-CLOTH.
WATERPROOFS.
Door MATS.
OIL CLOTH.
BUTTER.
CABOOSES.
OIL CLOTH.
ROSIN.
Bright VARNISH.
Congress WATER.
SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
Dried COD FISH.
Cotton CANVAS.
Choice TOBACCO.
Fairbank's SCALES.
Corn BROOMS.
BOOT-JACKS.
REFRIGERATORS.
Spiced OYSTERS.
Fulton Market Spiced BEEF.
Felling AXES.
SALERATUS.
LOBSTERS.
SALMON.
SYRUPS.
PEACHES.
WHORTLE-BERRIES.
Copper RIVETS.
SOUPS.
2 lb. 4 lb. 6 lb. MEATS.
Owl PENS.
Pickwick PENS.
Waverley PENS.
Phaeton PENS.
Broad Arrow PENS.
Pruning KNIVES.
Golden SYRUP.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

1561 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

THE HONGKONG LIVERY STABLES, DUDDELL STREET,
In close Proximity to the Hongkong Hotel.

THE Undersigned having purchased the INTEREST of Mr. WETTON in the above LIVERY STABLES, solicits a continuation of those favors hitherto bestowed, feeling sure that from his long Experience in the Colony he will be able to give every satisfaction.

HORSES TAKEN ON LIVERY.
HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR HARNESS.
HORSES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES always on hand FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES MADE OR REPAIRED, on the shortest notice, under the Superintendence of an experienced European.
HORSES SHOD with the celebrated "Good-enough" Shoe, by an able and experienced European Farrier. This NEW SHOE is now so justly esteemed throughout Europe.

LEONARD BARNES,
(Late of Her Majesty's Royal Artillery),
Proprietor.

tf 629 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

Intimations.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamer

"EASTERN ISLES,"

J. Knight, Master, will be despatched TOMORROW, the 25th instant, at noon, as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

2d 694 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking cargo at through rates to HANKOW).

THE U. S. N. Company's Steamer

GLENGYLE,"

will be despatched for the above port TOMORROW AFTERNOON, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

2d 684 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Topping, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 685 Hongkong, 24th April, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamer

"MARS,"

expected about the 26th instant, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 686 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE American Steamer

"LUZON,"

C. C. Williams, Master, will leave for the above port on the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

5d 695 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"FUSIYAMA,"

Capt. Callaghan, will have immediate dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 696 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

FOR LONDON (*via* SUEZ CANAL).

THE British Steamer

"CELLA,"

expected here from Shanghai on or about the 9th proximo, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN B

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

BIRTH.

On the 23rd instant, at Bellevue, Albany Road, the wife of R. F. HAWKE, Esq., of a daughter.

The delivery of this *Daily Press* from the office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10 3/4.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 24TH, 1871

We give elsewhere an article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* upon the Blue Book on the Tientsin Massacre, noticed in a recent issue. This article, it must be acknowledged, is written with much ability, and evidently proceeds from the pen of a writer well acquainted with the subject. But it is impossible to understand how the *Pall Mall* can take up the view which it puts forward in face of the facts deposed to in the very Blue Book which it pretends to summarise. It omits all mention of the most important fact in the whole of the papers, namely, Mr. WADE's admission on the 18th October, that upon information which he had received from what he considers undoubtedly reliable authority, he was distinctly of opinion that CHUNG-HOW knew of the plot ten days before the massacre, and that such being the case, it was impossible that the Pekin Authorities were not also aware of the fact. The *Pall Mall* commences its article by stating that its information is from men of all others best qualified to form a judgment, namely, the officials on the spot, and yet it ignores the most important opinion, expressed by the most important official, upon the most important point of the whole affair. Mr. WADE was constrained by the overwhelming facts to abandon the view which he at first entertained, and frankly to declare that he could not but believe that the Imperial Government were mixed up in the plot. But we find one of the leading home papers, which is careful to give a fair review of the other facts, ignoring the very one upon which the vital question, of whether CHUNG-HOW is to be believed or not, must depend. It seems almost impossible to understand how this omission can have been made, and it is disheartening to find papers at home thus misleading the public in a matter upon whose settlement there is every likelihood that the lives of a large number of foreigners in China must depend. Still, it is satisfactory to notice that, though short of the whole truth, the summary of the matter given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not very greatly aid the side of those who desire to slur this affair over. Enough is admitted to show that the mandarins were seriously to blame, and that the outbreak had been long and carefully worked up. While clearly desiring to defend them as far as is possible, the *Pall Mall* is forced to admit so much as to show their culpability in a light far more glaring than it has yet been placed in, in any of the liberal papers. The bare facts which are related will, it may be hoped, do more to open the eyes of the public than the sophistical arguments used will do towards closing them. It is inconceivable that anyone can read even the partial statement of the facts as given in the *Pall Mall*, without feeling convinced that there is far less prospect of tranquillity than was before made to appear, or than was generally supposed, either by the Government or by the large mass of the people home, nor is it possible that impartial readers can avoid the admission of there being grave reason to believe that the policy of conciliation, which has of late been adopted, has signally failed. This forbearance was dictated by a hope that the Chinese Government would by degrees become more enlightened, and that through kind and fair treatment we should teach them to know and to respect us. To carry out this policy, all that two wars had achieved, namely, the moral influence of our naval and military *prestige*, kept up by maintaining among the Chinese a wholesome dread that any serious wrong or outrage would induce us again to go to war, was thrown to the winds; and what progress can be said to have been made either in the power or *bona fides* of the Imperial Government, or in respect and popularity of foreigners among the people? Simply none whatever. We are far less esteemed at the present day than we were twelve years ago; we are as little known, and almost as little respected by the large masses of the people as we were when we first set foot in China. This is assuredly no encouraging result of the policy which has been adopted, and which is still clung to with doting fondness by the Home Government and their Representatives in China, notwithstanding the clearest proofs that it has not only failed in enabling us to improve our relations, but has seriously compromised our position and jeopardized our security.

THE DESTITUTE STRANGER'S FRIEND

On Saturday last we thought of the rest of Sunday, yesterday, for us, but we thought of the work on that day of our clerical fathers and friends. It occurred to us to number up the sermons that would be read or extemporised in this small colony, but we gave up the attempt at an accurate total. Then we thought of the variety of doctrines which would be put forth, of the languages in which they would be uttered, and of the still greater variety of notions which would be carried away from St. John's, St. Saviour's, the Union Church, and that small room where congregate the heroic few who adopt the grand name of Christadelphian. Now, as we give credit to our readers for having yesterday devoted some time to listening to one sermon, we think it would be unfair to force another sermon on them this day, and yet we feel inclined to trench very nearly on the line which separates leaders from sermons, and for our sermon or homily we will take as a text a passage on which the various sects in this Colony are happily more likely to agree, than on any other text selected by any preacher yesterday. Our text is, "Charity never faileth." Although the words are to be found in the Book, they are adopted into almost every creed of every clime. Now, as we shall not be abstract but practical in our homily, we hope to have a practical assent to it. Well then, Philo—not the Jew, nor one of Plato's friends,—Philo of Hongkong has sent us a short and modest letter, the suggestions contained in which we endorse. He says that there are a very great number of destitutes in Hongkong, waifs and strays from the great ocean of the world cast on this Island, whose state we cannot ignore, and whom we ought to put out a hand to assist.

They are a strange lot, some from very low grade originally, but some who have had a sad downward course, till respect for their families at home keeps them from claiming kindred where it would be allowed.

Individual effort may do mischief as likely as it may do good, and yet we believe that as out of the hardest flint there is fire to be struck, so out of the most degraded mind good may be elicited. The humane society has for its emblem an extinguished torch, and for its motto "*Scintilla forsan latent*" Might not the society which Philo proposes assume as its motto of even the most fallen human being, a spark of good certainly yet remains within this breast? Let us try to reach it.

We have been very liberal in Hongkong. Our City Hall, our Cathedral, our Sailors' Church, our Sailors' Home, all attest liberality, but can the Colony not stoop to help its most miserable castaways? We feel assured that it will, especially as one gentleman has already promised $100 towards this object, provided nine others will give in their names for the like sum. If those who are willing to co-operate will send their names to this office, care will be taken to communicate them to the proper quarter.

27,266 gallons of Spirit were manufactured by the Hongkong Distillery Company during the quarter ending March 31st, 1871

The *Gazette* of Saturday announces that Ordinance No. 7 of 1870, for the punishment of deported criminals and other persons dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony, who may be found at large within it, before the expiration of their periods of deportation, has been disallowed by the Home Government, and is therefore null and void.

We are glad to be able to announce that steps are being taken for the new Swimming Bath, and that it is expected it will be erected by the end of June. Over $2,000 have already been promised towards the scheme of a floating bath, and the lists will be again circulated, when it is confidently expected that the balance required will be subscribed. The sum requisite is about $3,500, for which a thoroughly good bath can be created in the middle of the Harbour, off the old site, and arrangements will be made for sampans to ply to and fro.

THE GYMNASIUM.

The community may be congratulated on the completion of another of those civilising institutions of which the need has long been felt in Hongkong. The Gymnasium which was announced as in contemplation a short time ago, has been successfully completed, and will be open this evening at 6 o'clock. All who delight in perilous ladders and horizontal bars, have now the opportunity of indulging in as much muscular exercise as they wish for at a remarkably low cost. The new Gymnasium is in Wyndham Street, nearly opposite the new German Club, but at the same time perfectly free from danger of fire, so that no one need hesitate to join it on that account. The room appropriated for exercise is on the first floor, and is divided into two parts. In one part are the parallel and horizontal bars, ladder, two climbing poles, developing apparatus, trapeze, and rings. In the other are arrangements for fencing, boxing, and sing'e-stick practice, clubs, and dumb-bells of all weights. There are also shower-baths and arrangements for liquid refreshment internally, and gymnasts will have the advantage of a capital breeze in the room. The promoters of the institution hope, and doubtless with reason, to be supported by the whole community. The subscription is to be very low. The amount just at first is $5, but this will in all probability be reduced to $2, and in that case the difference will be made up to original subscribers in the way of drawback. There will be no balloting for members. All names will have to be submitted to the Committee in order to preserve the service club, but they will be happy to approve of names of applicants upon a thoroughly general basis. This very useful undertaking, it will be thus seen, has been carried out in a very energetic and satisfactory manner, and the thanks of the community are due to those who have been the chief movers in it, and especially to Mr. C. J. Holliday, the Hon. Secretary, who has been amongst the chief movers, the chief mover of all. It is gratifying to see that some steps are being taken to afford healthful exercise to as large a number of persons as possible, and everybody interested in the physical and moral energy of the Colony must wish this project all possible success.

U. S. CONSULAR INVESTIGATION.

In the matter of the "Mary B. Roberts."

This case was proceeded with at the U. S. Consulate on Saturday.

The witness Smith, who was partly examined on Friday evening, stated now in addition that in the afternoon of the day on which Holt was shot, the captain and Mr. Lyons were talking together on deck, and witness heard the former say that if this was the homeward instead of the outward passage, he would kill some more of the men. When the captain took the revolver from Mr. Lyons, the latter went back to his cabin and returned on deck with a second revolver, cocked. Witness, however, was certain that it was the captain's shot which struck Holt. Holt was advancing rapidly on the captain with uplifted belaying-pin when he fell.

Martin Meyer, second officer of the *Mary B. Roberts*, was then sworn. He did not see the "shooting business," but his account of the preliminaries was similar to that of the first officer. Before Holt went for the iron belaying-pin, witness did not see the mate take a belaying-pin out of the fore-pin-rail, nor did he see a pin in his hand at all.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until 10.30 a.m. to-day.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 22nd.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

In re THE CREDULOUS WOMAN.

Keung-ty-tai, a married woman, was convicted of having robbed Chun-koon-moey, whose room and bed she had been permitted to occupy and share until the lucky day should arrive upon which she would enter into possession of her room on the loft, according to the agreement made in that behalf by her friend the Carpenter, who negociated the renting, &c. Prisoner, it will be remembered, on the morning of the 29th March, before daylight, under plea of its being very cold, borrowed the key of her landlady's box from her daughter by whom it was kept, and by whose side she was lying at the time, that she might get out of the box a jacket of hers, which had been put therein for safety. Having got the key prisoner improved the opportunity, and according to her own confession took from the box at the same time $34, seven 10-cent pieces, one or two pieces of broken silver, and some ornaments. Prisoner was identified by the accountant of a pawn shop as the person who had pawned for $8 a gold ring on the 9th instant, which ring was identified by Chun-koon-moey, as one of those she had lost. Mrs. Payne, matron of the Victoria, deposed to having found on prisoner's person, the silver toilette ornament produced, likewise identified as a portion of the missing property after prisoner had visited the box for her jacket. Sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour; gold ring to be delivered to complainant upon re-payment of the sum advanced. Defendant, with the utmost naiveté of manner, remarked to his Worship, that if she was not poor she would not go out to steal—if she did not go out and steal how was she to procure food? His Worship replied that it was evident she was a thoroughly bad woman, her own husband had first discarded her.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

A MOIETY—APPARENTLY INDIVISIBLE.

I.P.C. No. 358 deposed to having seen two men, the one a barber, the other a coolie, fighting in the Queen's Road. He also saw the barber strike an old woman on the arm with a piece of wood. First defendant claimed the old woman as his wife, but delicately stated that she had removed herself quite a long time ago, but still she would come to bother him occasionally. Yesterday she had brought a number of people with her to confer upon him a beating, and knock out his teeth. Second defendant here said that seeing these two, viz., the first defendant and the old woman, fighting, he had gone to separate them. Second defendant discharged and commended. Ho-si-Mai having been declared, stated that the defendant had sold her, last year, a girl for $15, for which she would produce the stamped bill of sale. This girl is now in the country, and defendant comes bothering wanting the girl back. Her husband was absent during the last six months past in Shanghai. First defendant was not her husband. First defendant here made the delicate explanation, "husband or no husband the child was our own. I sold it to her—she bore it to me." Fined $2, in default seven days, and ordered to find security to be of good behaviour for one month in $10.

PARENTAL AUTHORITY.

A girl of 13 years of age, named Sheik-fah, made complaint on April 21st, that a certain Chinese female had, within the three months last past, unlawfully beaten and ill-treated her daily. When the case came on for hearing, the small complainant could not be induced to open her mouth. But from the evidence which was given, it was apparent that the child was simply afraid to prosecute her complaint from fear of the probable consequences. C.P.C. No. 10, deposed to having heard a man say to the complainant, while she was pointing out to him that certain Chinese female by whom she had been beaten: "Do not say you were beaten, but say you fell down and were hurt." Mr. Caldwell, Jr., appeared to apologise for Mr. Brereton's absence. The defence he was instructed to offer was that complainant was a servant of the defendant, and was only chastised as she ought to be. Complainant had a hole on the top of her head, just where no hole ought to be, this was said to have been acquired in the process of a fall down stairs. Complainant ultimately gave in to this story, but the moment she was out of court repeated the original version. She was evidently in a great fright, and having stated that her father was in Macao, and her wish to return to his keeping, was permitted to elect Mr. Ashee, an assistant usher of the court, as her temporary guardian, until her father can be communicated with.

STUMBLING BLOCK.

The occupants of Nos. 25 and 93, near the Canton Wharf, were summoned by I.P.C. No. 380, charged with having unlawfully set out and left sugar bags, so as to cause obstructions to passers-by, were convicted of that offence, and fined $2 each.

MUSIC IN HONGKONG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Under the above heading, a letter appears in your columns to-day, in reply to your correspondent "Erato." From its peculiar phraseology I should imagine that its author had either received a very indifferent education, or composed it much in the same fashion that he composes the "airs" (Heaven save the mark!) with which he favors the inhabitants of Wyndham Street nightly.

The "Cornet *Player*" (*blower* would be a more correct term, I think), proudly asserts that he is "not a beginner." Of course his word must be taken for *that*; and perhaps it is as well that he has sought the medium of your journal to make the fact known. Certainly any one hearing the wretched noises issuing from his instrument would come to the conclusion that he was *not only* a beginner, but one who gave the very smallest possible signs of ever advancing beyond that stage. However, he has said that he is *not*; therefore, it but remains with a suffering public to express their deep condolence with him in his want of promise.

I know full well that many who are, unfortunately, located in and near Wyndham Street, share "Erato's" feelings with regard to—I beg the Blower's pardon—"with regard of," the annoyance occasioned by his nightly bowl.

Admitting the force of the allusion to the saying that "an Englishman's house is his castle," I trust sincerely, for the credit of my nationality, that no *Englishman* would so abuse his citizen's power as to constitute himself, knowingly and willingly, a nuisance to those around him.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

[The rejoinder on the above subject from "Erato" will appear to-morrow.]

DESTITUTE SEAMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—I read this morning your report of an inquest held on the body of an Italian seaman, Antonio Grasfael. Of the immediate cause of his death, whether it was samshu or opium, no clear conclusion can be come to, but it is certain that destitution was the remote cause, and it seems pretty clear that the poor fellow was reduced to such a state of despair that he meditated self-murder, which he probably effected. A trustworthy police officer estimated the number of destitute seamen in this port at 100. I presume, he means European and American, for I feel sure that including seafaring men of all nations, they amount to more than twice that number,—men who have no friends, who, if they beg, break the law; who if they starve and steal, find food in jail; but a disqualification for honest labour for ever afterwards.

What resource have such men, but to die off the earth like Antonio Grasfael?

I am not Quixotic enough to believe that in the world, being such as it is, there will not be many Antonio Grasfael's hereafter in Hongkong, but I do believe that the number of these poor miserables may be greatly diminished.

No one more admires the objects and scope of the operations of the Sailors' Home. The good it has done, and will do, in saving the well to do seaman from crimps and low places of resort, in keeping up the tone of the sailor class, is very great, and I should be sorry to lower the tone of the Sailors' Home.

But there is a class of unfortunates who are set adrift here under circumstances sometimes justifiable, sometimes not, sometimes deserters, sometimes *called* deserters, towards whom, be their characters what they may, some hand of mercy should be held out, not by individual alms-giving, which is absolutely pernicious, but by an associated effort to systematise relief.

I would therefore suggest that a Society be formed, to be called "*The Destitute Strangers Friend Society*," or by some such distinctive name.

That the main object be at and from some fixed office, that an agent or agents, honorary or paid, communicate with men destitute or verging on destitution, by kindness to open inlets to their inmost sympathies, and touch the good which lies hid in every bosom, and according to their wants find for them food and occupations here, or what is often more important, to remove them from out of their present surroundings into healthier atmospheres.

I throw out these suggestions hastily whilst I think of them, and if they induce the formation of a Society, having objects such as I have hinted at, I shall greatly rejoice.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
PHILO.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

SHANGHAI.

A meeting of shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company was held on the 17th inst. The accounts showed a total balance at the Company's credit of Tls. 790,782, in addition to the paid up Capital of Tls. 300,000, and after paying a dividend of Tls. 150,000 for the year 1869. A further dividend of Tls. 50 per share for that year was agreed to. Messrs. J. J. Miller, A. Schroers and H. G. Pemberton were elected Directors in the stead of Messrs. Bell, Michie and J. T. Brand. It was announced that a meeting would be called for the 1st May, to prepare for the formation of the of the new Company by receiving suggestions for any modification in the present Deed of Settlement. The expediency of raising the value of the shares was mooted.

Some temporary excitement was caused recently by suspicions entering the minds of a number of Chinese interested in a lottery that they were being done in the eye. The lottery in question was to have been for $2,000, but owing to the wet blanket put on these affairs by the Chehsien's proclamation, the $1 tickets were only taken up to the extent of $540, which was drawn for in amounts proportionately reduced. The drawing was attended by a couple of hundred Chinese, and had concluded, when one or two made the discovery that tickets held by them were not entered in a list which was posted, and which purported to contain all the numbers drawn. Another list, drawn out in English, however, was complete, and the omissions in the Chinese one only numbered three or four. But suspicion, once aroused, spread rapidly, and the discovery being made that the foreign manager of the lottery had left the premises, it increased, till the shroffs, thoroughly alarmed, thought it prudent to retire. A complaint was made at the police station by the aggrieved ticket-holders, a policeman sent at once to take charge of the concern, including a safe with the $540, and in a short time the foreign agent returned, having merely left to attend to other business. Confidence was restored, and payment of the winning numbers was promised at four o'clock.

A disturbance has taken place at Kein-Ping-Hsin, an agricultural district about 300 *li* from Hoochow and 150 from Lee-yang. It appears that, during the late rebellion, this district suffered perhaps more than any other—most of the inhabitants having either been killed or died from starvation. Peace being made, and Tseng-kwo-fan not wanting to retain his large army, which was composed of nearly all Honan men, he gave instructions that about 5,000 of the troops should be disbanded; and, as compensation for services rendered, small plots of land were given them in this and adjoining districts. The few inhabitants who had survived the rebellion and had returned to their homes, murmured at this, as the ex-soldiers wanted to take the largest and best portions of land for their use—hence the origin of the supposed insurrection. Some ten or twelve of the leaders of this disturbance have been killed, and a few troops from Soochow and Hongchow despatched to keep order. Things are now quiet, and no further trouble is expected from this quarter.

The *News Letter* states that the Rev. Dr. Yates has accepted the post held by the late Dr Jenkins, of Interpreter to the U. S. Consulate-General.

The *Daily News* mentions the following singular boat accident, which occurred up country. A house-boat capsized, filled with water, righted herself, and sank to a level with the roof of the house, on which the occupants were able to seat themselves, *more* the hero and heroine in Punch's tale of "Chikkin Hazard." What peculiar feature in the boat's construction kept it from sinking altogether, is a problem which might be studied with a view to general imitation. The accident happened in a wide creek beyond Soochow; and as one of the two foreigners on board could not swim, they were in a rather helpless predicament. Pathetic appeals were addressed to passing boats to take them off, but uselessly, despite liberal offers of dollars made through the boatmen. The Captain of a gunboat, which was especially addressed, simply looked out through the well-known cotton curtains, and grinned. Eventually, a boat more charitable than the rest came alongside, and relieved them from their unpleasant situation, and helped to tow the half-sunk craft in shore. The next difficulty was want of dollars; these, of course, being submerged. Promise of payment when they could be got out, however, secured for the travellers quarters in a tea-house, and induced workmen to set about the work of salvage. By passing ropes under her, the boat was eventually raised, emptied, and restored to her natural position in her "native element."

NINGPO.

(*Ibid.*)

The new Taotai of Ningpo arrived on the 12th instant from Hangchow, whither he had been to pay his respects to Futai before assuming office. The man who has been acting for the last few weeks, is reported to be intensely disappointed. As a friend of the Futai's, he expected to get the permanent berth; but the new official was in Peking when news of the vacancy arrived, and made the running. He has been a Salt Commissioner somewhere lately, and is very wealthy! The Futai is said to have tried, on behalf of his protégé, to dissuade him from taking up the post; but he did not see it. At present, his Excellency is occupied in receiving calls; so has had no chance yet of showing his official character. He has a delicious case to begin with, in the shape of a disputed succession to Takee's estate. The outside relatives of the deceased claim the estate, denying the identity of Takee's son; and the case comes before the Ningpo officials for trial. In this country of squeezes, the prospect may be imagined—as had almost as the English Court of Chancery.

TIENTSIN.

(*News Letter.*)

No rain has fallen so far this year, and as very little snow fell during winter, the fields are very dry, and the peasantry are complaining very bitterly of the dry weather as affecting injuriously their crops. On the 25th ult., Le-hung-chang, the governor-general of this province, Chihli, issued two proclamations, calling upon the inhabitants of the two prefectures of Tientsin and Taming to subscribe money for the support of the military of this province. In them he proposes levying a tax, which we may call a military tax, on almost everything, native or foreign. Of course this measure has not been deemed satisfactory by the inhabitants of this place, and there is in consequence at this moment a considerable deal of discontent against the powers that be, but I fancy this will very soon cease when they find Le-hung-chang preserve tranquillity throughout the province by the aid of his soldiers. The Governor-General had the intention to build a wall—a wall like a city wall,—round his Yamun, but the Pekin high authorities have decided against the step, and the wall will now not be erected. The Peking authorities have been induced to oppose the governor-general in this step, through a memorial addressed to the throne by Moan-chung-he, president of the Board of Works. This official came down here last summer, and took charge of Chungkow's post for a short time. He is a Chinese, and a native of the province of Honan, and is not apparently very well inclined towards Le-hung-chang. Imagine he is one "of the bow and arrow" mandarins, and has an abomination for what foreigners call "progress."

It is stated in Pekin foreign official circles that the Honorable Mr Low, the United States Minister, will leave Pekin about the 12th inst., on a visit to Shanghai and the South of China, which he has not yet seen. He will consequently be at Tientsin about the 15th inst., *en route* for Shanghai.

Two of the three French gunboats, which have been at Tientsin all winter left here at the end of last month for Shanghai and Saigon. There are now only three gunboats left in port, one American, the *Ashuelot*; one British, the *Avon*; and one French, the *Couleuvre*, sufficient to give protection to the interests at this place.

PEKING.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 13th instant states:—

We hear that the connection of Mr. McLeavy Brown with the service of the British Government is it length terminated, by his entering "for good" that of the Chinese Customs, to which he has lately devoted his active and beneficial energies. According to information received by the *Appin* from Tientsin, the acknowledged entry of Mr. Brown into the service of the Chinese Government was imminent.

Another correspondent writes us, from Peking, a version of the famous missionary despatch, differing greatly from that sent us in the first instance. Instead of a series of categorical stipulations, a calm and reasonable argument is now spoken of. "The existence of dislike, towards the Catholic Priests, is affirmed; and the necessity is urged for some arrangement which shall obviate the danger of collision that now always exists. Chief among the changes which the Tsung-li Yamen advocate, is that missionaries should not establish themselves anywhere in overt opposition to the wish of the people; and that they should refrain from meddling in official matters where converts are concerned. It is insisted that the present state of feeling is dangerous, and that the necessity for dealing with it, is urgent." A temperate argument would secure a very different reception from the rabid proposals described in our first letter; but we fancy the truth lies between our two correspondents, and that, while one spoke of a series of proposals for restricting missionary operations, the other has seen only the covering letter. However, authentic information will, no doubt, soon explain the actual state of the case.

HANKOW.

(*North China Daily News.*)

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce report continued large sales of Shirtings "at a marked decline, and holders are only too ready to continue selling." Some 30,000 pieces changed hands between the 8th and 14th instant. From Messrs. Gordon Bros. circular, we learn that 186 tea hongs have been engaged up to date, against 217 in 1870. Ten teas have been taken as yet in the Tung-lou-tung, 10 less in the Oonfa, and 10 less in the Scangtam districts. In other cases the numbers vary slightly.

At a crowded and disorderly meeting, held at Sheffield on the 7th March, resolutions were passed strongly condemning the dowry to the Princess Louise. Three cheers were given for Mr. Fawcett, and three groans for the borough members, who voted for the grant.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE MONGOLS.

The *Pall Mall Correspondent* at St. Petersburg writes:—

"A letter from the Chinese frontier, describing an outrage on the Russian consul of Oulinsoutai by Chinese insurgents, is much talked of here, and it is thought that the incident may lead to awkward complications between the Russian and the Chinese Governments. The insurgents in question, who are called by the Chinese, Kouicha, after plundering Kashgar, and Tchougoutchak, marched towards Oulinsoutai, but the governor of the latter town, though he was informed of their approach, took no steps whatever to oppose them. The Mongols who were encamped in the outskirts of the town immediately fled, and the Chinese inhabitants attempted to follow their example. They were prevented, however, by the Governor, who issued an order strictly forbidding any one to leave the town, and a Chinese who endeavoured to escape was marched through the streets as a coward with a piece of wire passed through his ears. The Russian traders, seeing that the place was defenceless, insisted upon being allowed to leave it; but the consul remained at his post with his wife and sister-in-law. Meanwhile the insurgents, knowing the habit of the Chinese to intoxicate themselves with opium in the evening, attacked the town, 7,000 strong, the same night. On hearing of their arrival the governor poisoned himself, the women rushed shrieking out of the town, and the Consul had his baggage placed on camels, and every preparation made for his departure. But it was too late: the insurgents first set the town on fire in several places, and then, attracted by the sight of the baggage, surrounded the Consul's house, and summoned its inmates to surrender. The Consul and a Cossack of his suite for some time bravely defended themselves with revolvers and rifles, the only fire-arms possessed by the insurgents being a few old-fashioned flint muskets. At length, both being wounded, they determined to give up the unequal struggle, and escaped with the ladies by a back door, leaving the burning town behind them. After a weary journey of two months they reached the town of Sitink, on the Russian frontier, where they are now under medical treatment in the hospital. The Russian papers speak with great indignation of this affair, and urge the Government to extend the Russian frontier towards the centre of China, in order to "civilise" the north-western districts of that country, and thus take the only effectual means of developing the Russo-Chinese trade."

THE TIENTSIN BLUE-BOOK.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In the parliamentary papers lately published relating to the massacre of Europeans at Tientsin, we have laid before us all the evidence it is possible to acquire concerning that unhappy event; and although there are some points on which we should have liked to be more fully enlightened, yet we have the satisfaction of knowing that, as far as they go, they give us an exact narrative of the outbreak, and contain the matured opinions on this subject of men who of all others are best qualified to form a judgment, viz., *the officials on the spot*. Undoubtedly the two most important things in a political point of view to be considered are the cause and the results of the massacre. With regard to the first of these it is clearly established that, as Mr. Wade asserts, the movement was organized by certain leading men in opposition to the Government, "whose dream is the expulsion of the barbarian," and who made use of the old cry against the Roman Catholic missionaries for the double purpose of more easily exciting the passions of the people against foreigners generally, and also of giving the riot the appearance of a purely popular emeute. This opinion is borne out by much of the evidence adduced. The dislike with which the Roman Catholic missionaries and the members of the French Consulate were viewed by the Tientsinese rendered the first object easy of attainment. Mr. Lay, her Majesty's Consul at Tientsin, speaking of the hostile spirit springing up against foreigners at that place, says—"The Sisters of Charity have been very stupid in buying children, and so on." For some weeks before the outbreak the Sisters' Orphanage had been jealously watched, and the burial of thirty-or-forty bodies from it, within the course of a few days, added fuel to the growing fire of popular resentment against them. The system of securing children for the Sisters' Orphanage has often been the subject of unfavourable comment, and Mr. Wade tells us that "some time ago a French Roman Catholic gentleman, certainly to be regarded as a high authority, had spontaneously expressed an opinion that the Orphanage of the Sisters might too probably prove a source of danger to the whole missionary body." This, regard being had to the popular superstitions prevailing, can be well understood, when, as Mr. Wade further informs us, the orphanage at Canton received in one year 700 infants, every one of whom died. Unfortunately, the French consul, Mr. Fontanier, under the influence of strong religious zeal, instead of using his authority to put a stop to practices which he was well aware were rousing dissatisfaction among the townspeople, lent his countenance to them, and claimed the support of Chung How, the Superintendent of Trade, in whose friendship he trusted, but whose power he much overrated, to suppress any rising on the part of the mob. He did not even report the hostile rumours which had been the talk of Tientsin for weeks beforehand to his chief at Peking until the very morning of the outbreak, and then spoke of the affair as having been peacably arranged by Chung How. The prominent part taken in all missionary questions by him and his chancelier, M. Simon, an ex-sabreur, who had lately been engaged in organizing an armed force of native converts at Chung-chia-chwang, in the interior of the province, had caused the mob to regard them with the same feeling of suspicion as that with which they looked upon the missionaries, and, when the fatal day arrived, to make the consulate one of the first points of attack.

Here then was the making of a very pretty quarrel, and if there had been no further complication it would have been easy to put down the massacre as being the result of the ignorant superstition of a semi-barbarous mob. But the evidence proves that the rising, although primarily directed against the Roman Catholics, was intended as a demonstration against all foreigners. No distinction was made in the creeds or nationalities of the intended victims in the rumours which were floating about in Tientsin of the contemplated outbreak, and when the mob rose their cries were, "Kill the foreigners!" "Kill the French first and then the other foreigners!" Further, all the Protestant mission establishments in the native city were destroyed, and Mr. Lay attributes the immunity from attack enjoyed by the foreign settlement to the state of preparation of the residents and to a very heavy downpour of rain, which most opportunely fell immediately after the work of destruction had been completed in the city. In addition to this, the well-known aims of the promoters of the outbreak leave no doubt as to the real nature of their intentions. Among these, three men—General Chen, and the perfect and magistrate of the city—are pointed out in the despatches of Mr. Wade and by general report as having been ringleaders. General Chen, an ex-rebel, and "at once the shame and terror of the Government," has fomented a great deal of ill-feeling towards foreigners. He is Mr. Wade, informs us, "well known in the capital as a leader of bullies and ruffians, 10,000 of whom, it is said, would turn out at his command." He is believed to have instigated the attack on Mr. Burlingame and his party in 1867, when on their way from Peking to Tientsin, and M. Rochechouart states that in his recent journey from the Central Provinces to Tientsin his route may be traced by the succession of outrages against foreigners which followed in his wake. With these facts acknowledged, the part admission made by a member of the Government to Mr. Wade that this man was present at Tientsin on the 21st of June and the preceeding days, and that he headed the rioters, would be scarcely needed to establish his guilt. The action of the prefect and the magistrate, both of whom were notoriously anti-foreign in their views, was in the highest degree culpable, and the latter even went so far as to threaten M. Fontanier on the 19th with the anger of the populace if he refused to authorize an immediate search of the missionary establishments; thus indicating a thorough understanding with the mob, which it was shown was equally pressessed by the prefect, who when presented with a congratulatory address by the townspeople on his having issued a most inflammatory proclamation, to which in a great measure the outbreak is attributed, refused it with the significant words, "Wait until it is all over."

Without going further into the details of the evidence adduced against the three officials of whom we have spoken and the mob, the share of guilt attaching to each and all will be sufficiently plain. And now we come to the most discouraging part of the affair. The massacre was committed on the 21st of June, and the above and much fuller evidence was in the hands of the Government a few days later, and yet on the 10th of August we find Mr. Wade complaining to Prince Kung that fifty days had elapsed without the punishment of a single criminal, high or low. So great did he conceive his neglect to be, that he "warned the Ministers that if by the end of this month (August) nothing had been done to prove the Central Government in earnest, it must not be astonished to see the legations, one and all, withdrawn, and the French left free to wreak their vengeance on Tientsin." The wisdom of employing such a threat was certainly doubtful, and the Chinese do not seem to have attached much importance to it; for it was not until the 19th of October that sixteen of the rioters were executed, and then under circumstances which made them appear rather as self-sacrificing patriots than bloodstained criminals. The prefect and magistrate who were on all sides found guilty—by their own Government who accused them of crimes of "great gravity," by Mr. Wade, who regarded them as "responsible for the blood that was shed on the 21st of June," by M. Rochechouart who officially demanded the execution on the ground of their "complicity with and encouragement of the murderers"—were left for twenty days after the massacre at their posts, and then after a long delay, having been sentenced to banishment, were eventually allowed to escape. Further, General Chen, whose punishment was repeatedly insisted on by the Foreign Ministers individually and collectively, was not even mentioned in the decree announcing the trial and sentences of the criminals, although, contrary to Mr. Wade's belief, founded on a knowledge of his power, he was sent to Tientsin for trial, or, in plain words, arrived at that place "in the suite of the Governor-General," and if tried at all, was only subjected to a mere form of inquiry.

This trifling with justice renders the condition of affairs in China obviously precarious, for it cannot be denied that the guilt of the rioters has now become by adoption the guilt of the Government. No doubt the anti-foreign party is a very powerful one, but no pretence is made that the Government is not all powerful to deal with its members, and we are not surprised to find Mr. Wade impressing on Prince Kung the truth that it needed but a display of the energy and patriotic spirit which effected the *coup d'état* at the commencement of the present reign—whereby was averted the civil war in which the designs of traitors would have involved the Empire, and the exalted position which Prince Kung at present holds was conferred on him—to punish the guilty and to satisfy the just demands of the Foreign Governments. But no such effort has been attempted by the Emperor's Ministers, and in the public documents in which mention has been made of the affair, the expressions employed have shown a contemptuous disregard of the gravity of the crisis. It is not difficult to discover the secret of this conduct. In spite of our long intercourse with China, in spite of our treaties of friendship, and of our proved superiority in the arts of war and of peace, the Government, and following their example the people also, persist in regarding us as a nation in every way inferior to themselves. Mr. Wade was able to quote to Prince Kung expressions employed in documents that had fallen into his hands, "in which foreign Ministers and their Government are spoken of as if they were not only the subjects of the Emperor of China, but the subordinates of the Chinese Minister addressing his Majesty." On this point Mr. Wade speaks out with great truth and distinctness, when he says in a despatch to Prince Kung (at page 83 of the Blue-book), that it is vain to look for long continuance of peace until "the literati and the people be made by their rulers to understand that the old assumption of universal supremacy on the part of China is a thing of the past; that a foreigner is not a devil or a savage, but the subject of a Government the equal of his own; that his officials are not consequently to be driven or rebuked as though they were the inferiors of the native authority; that the dignity of the Sovereign is not compromised by admission of foreign Ministers into his capital, or by his representation abroad; nay, that without hoisewave under such conditions there is no safeguard against the rupture at any moment of friendly relations, that trade with foreign nations is not to the disadvantage of China; but that, on the contrary, it will supply her with those means of strength that will enable her to take her place among nations." Mr. Wade might have added that the first step towards effecting this most desirable change must be the practical acknowledgment of the right of foreign Ministers to admission to the Imperial presence.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the London "Daily News."*)

WEDNESDAY, 1st March.

Yesterday the *Enchantress*, with Mr. Childers in board, arrived at Falmouth. The right hon. gentleman is described as being still in an infirm state of health.

The seventh session of the New Testament Revision Company commenced yesterday. The Bishop of Salisbury occupied the chair.

Professor Seeley last night addressed the members of the Peace Society on the best means of preventing war in Europe. Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., presided.

The death of Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, widow of the eminent American author, is announced.

A meeting of the Mansion-house Committee of the French Relief Fund was held yesterday, at which it was reported that the subscriptions amounted to £113,500. A letter from M. Thiers to Messrs. Moore and Worthey was read, containing the following passages:—"France will never forget the sympathy that has been testified by the English people, and in particular by the English committee over which the Lord-Mayor of London presides. You will please to be to your countrymen the interpreters of the sincere gratitude I have expressed to you."

The sittings in connection with the annual conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began yesterday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. Resolutions were passed urging the early introduction of a measure to legalise tribunals of commerce; requesting the recall of the Postmaster-General's circular with regard to the pattern post; and affirming the importance of a registration of trade marks.

At a meeting of wholesale and retail stationers, held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel, resolutions were passed, condemning the system under which postal cards were issued to the public, as the price charged covered the cost of the postage alone, and thus the public were supplied gratuitously with writing materials. A committee was appointed to make representations to the Postmaster-General.

In the Court of Admiralty yesterday, a warrant was issued for the seizure of the steamtug *Gauntlet*, belonging to the port of London. The proceedings are taken by the Government, and it is alleged that, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, she had been employed to tow a German prize vessel which had been captured by a French cruiser.

A Sister of Mercy, of Nazareth-house, Hammersmith, was yesterday charged with having driven a barrow on the public footway. It was explained that the vehicle under the defendant's care was a perambulator, and that it was used for the collection of food for the inmates of Nazareth-house. The magistrate held if a perambulator was used for the conveyance of goods, it came under the description of an ordinary barrow. A small penalty was imposed.

An inquest was held yesterday upon the bodies of Victor Loynon and his wife, who were lately found dead at 27, Great Pulteney-street, Soho. The jury found Madame Loynon had been murdered by her husband; and against the latter

Miss Temple, sister of the Bishop of Exeter, has been elected a member of the parish of St. Thomas, adjoining that city.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 24TH, MORNING.

The market for Bengal drug has kept quiet but steady during the last two days, with a small native demand for Patna at $553¾ to $557½, Benares at $533½ to $537½ on credit terms. In Malwa a fair amount of business has been done at $625 cash, and $630 credit, for first quality. The steamer *Emeu* has about 200 chests, and the next Mail Steamer about 1150. The future supplies are expected to be moderate. A Telegram dated Culcutta 13th April, quotes Patna at about Rupees 1168, per chest; shipments to Hongkong about 3500 chests of Bengal from the 4th sale.

Exchange has commenced stiffening, and Banks are eager drawers on London at 4s. 4½d. to 4s. 5d.; on India at 230, but with very little doing.

Shares are again quiet. Banks have slightly further given way, of old there are sellers at 36½, and now at 30½, with small buyers at 36 and 30 per cent. Hongkong Fires are firm at $270 to $275; China Fires keep steady at $54 to $55; and Victorias at $47. There are buyers of the Chinese Insurance Company at $30 per share premium; China and Japan Marine Insurance Shares have fallen on account of the report, and sales have been made at Tls. 45 premium; Hotel Shares are steady at 57½ per cent discount; and Docks weak at 35 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½ to 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight .... 4/5½ to 4/5¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/5¼ to 4/5¾
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½ to 4/4

ON NEW YORK—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229½ to 230

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 2.0½ to 230

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....73[
Bank, 15 days' sight.....73½ to 74
Private, 30 days' sight.....74 to 74½

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—36½ per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—30½ per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 45 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$30 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$270 to $275 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$55 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$46 to 47 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—35 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 30 per share premium

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—par.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—57½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—par.

SALES ON APRIL 22ND, 1871.
As reported by Chinese.

T Cloth, 6lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.47, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 7lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.75, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 picals, at $2.08, by Chun-cheong-wing to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 1,000 picals, at $2.15, by Chun-cheong-wing to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 100 picals, at $7.29, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Sugar, 200 picals, at $6.50, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sugar, 200 picals, at $3.50, by Tai-fung-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Shanghai Rice, 1,500 picals, at $2.15, by Chun-cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rice, 2,000 picals, at $2.17, by Hop-hing by retail.

Saigon Rice, 500 picals, at $2.14, by Hop-hing to travelling merchant.

Tin, 100 slabs, at $31.80, by Hop-hing to Cunchow merchant.

White Sugar, 200 picals, at $5.70, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

Grey Shirtings, 7lbs., 1,000 pieces, at $2.04, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

T-Cloth, 6lbs., 600 picals, at $1.53, by Yee-fung to travelling merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $120.00, by Yee-fung to Hongkong merchant.

NOTICE.

UNDER authority of The Managing Directors, Mr. ALEXANDER MACIVER will act as the Company's Superintendent at this port from the present date until further notice.

W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1871. [tf 484

NOTICE.

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF FUNG CHONG LOONG.

ALL Persons having claims upon, or being indebted to, the above estate, are requested to communicate with the undersigned on or before the 30th inst., after which date no claims will be admitted.

LEONG ON,
Creditors' Assignee.

15d 645 Hongkong, 14th April, 1871.

HAWKINS'S LIVERY STABLES,
Bear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.

T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late of Bengal Horse Artillery), Proprietor.

tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

NOTICE.

V. D. COLLINS, Dental Surgeon, having returned from Manila, will remain one month at Hongkong, previous to visiting Amoy and Foochow.

tf 567 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

TO BE LET, or Sold by private contract, the Business Premises lately in the occupation of the Supreme Court, Queen's Road Central. The Building can be let either as it stands, or rearranged in sets of Offices, with or without dwelling rooms, as may be required.

Apply to Messrs. HAWLING, MEDLEN & Co., (over Hongkong Dispensary), where Plans for the Alteration of the premises may be seen.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

tf 336 Hongkong, 21st February, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 558 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

FOR investment on Mortgage of good landed security about $4,500 of Trust money.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, Esq.

tf 471 Hongkong, 18th March, 1871.

永興記號
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 639 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BOMBAY,
Touching at SINGAPORE *and* POINT DE GALLE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer
"ETHIOPIA,"
Capt. A. Scott, will be despatched as above on the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

For a limited amount of freight, or passage, apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

5d 674 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamer
"GODAVERY,"
Capt. Fouche, will be dispatched for
YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

tf 664 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 667 Hongkong, 20th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *via* DUNEDIN.

THE Ship
"NOORD BRABANT,"
Capt. Frost, having a great portion of her cargo engaged, will have a quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 636 Hongkong, 13th April, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"AUREOLA,"
Ross, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 603 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *(direct)*.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"MOSS GLEN,"
Captain Sullivan, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 579 Hongkong, 4th April, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE *direct*.

THE British Ship
"JOSHUA BATES,"
Capt. Sydserff, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 551 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Patterson, Master, will have early despatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 176 Hongkong, 28th January, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship
"OTAGO,"
Thorndike, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.

For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 531 Hongkong, 28th March, 1871.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"GOODELL,"
Crockett, Master, will have early despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 529 Hongkong, 27th March, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN.

THE *A* 1 British Clipper-ship
"GOLDEN SEA,"
Hardy, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will meet with quick despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 379 Hongkong, 27th February, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 American Barque
"MARY BELL ROBERTS,"
Spearwater, Master, 364 tons Register.

Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 675 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"CLEMENTIA,"
Tons Register 326, carrying 9,300 picals.

Apply to

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 658 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A* 1 British Barque
"MENAM,"
Tons Register 349, carrying about 10,000 picals.

Apply to

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.

tf 659 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.

Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.

tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

KOWLOONG LODGE,

A PLEASANTLY situated furnished BUNGALOW, at Kowloong, about Eight minutes walk from the landing-place near the village of Mong-kok. The Bungalow has a commanding view of Hongkong, the Harbour, and the Islands to the Westward. There are 8½ acres of ground attached, with Croquet Ground, &c., and the place is held under a Lease from the Government for 75 Years, as Farm Lot No. 11. Apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG.

tf 240 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 26, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

PATENT SLIP DOCK,
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
A. MACDONALD & CO.,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, AND FOUNDERS,

HAVE added to their Establishment a Machine Shop of New Tools, comprising one 25 in., one 12 in., and one 8 in. Turning and Screw Cutting LATHE, Shaping MACHINES, Drilling, Punching, and Shearing MACHINES, and Plate ROLLARS, also a CUPOLA, for Casting Brass and Iron of all description.

They are also prepared to DOCK SHIPS and RE-METAL at 30 CENTS PER SHEET.

A. MACDONALD & Co.
Proprietors.

tf 550 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 589 April 6

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Colla (str.)		Hongkong	John Burd & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Otago	Thorndike	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Aureola	Ross	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND, OREGON	Edward James	Patterson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Goodell	Crockett	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE	Moss Glen	Sullivan	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE, *via* DUNEDIN	Golden Sea	Hardy	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Noord Brabant	Frost	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Ethiopia (str.)		Hongkong	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	On the 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	Mars (str.)		Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch
SAIGON	Fusiyama (str.)	Callaghan	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
BANGKOK	Luzon (str.)	C. C. William	Hongkong	Bourjan, Hubener & Co.	On the 28th inst.
YOKOHAMA	Godavery (str.)	Fouche	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Glengyle (str.)		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	Eastern Isles (str.)	J. Knight	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Toppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS,
PLAIDS and GAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.

Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
ORIMEANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.
Lounge COATS.
Office do.
Walking do.
Visiting do.
Dress SUITS.
Light Texture OVERCOATS.
} From the best English manufacturers.
Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.

SAYLE & Co.

Per S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.

SAYLE & Co.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, by the Rev. W. LOBSCHEID, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

The scope of the work is so great, and its utilitarian purposes so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A CHINESE AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY,
BY
THE REVD. W. LOBSCHEID.

THE above work, which has been chiefly compiled for the purpose of aiding students in the study of Chinese literature, comprises many characters not met with in any of the Dictionaries hitherto published.

The selection of between 8,000 and 9,000 characters will make it comparatively easy to find a character without counting the strokes of the compound figure, (minus the radical), and the addition of the Synonyms will prove a great help to such as are anxious to acquaint themselves more minutely with the character of the language.

The work contains 584 Imperial Octavo pages, and is neatly bound in cloth.

Price $8 per Copy.

NORONHA & SONS,
Hongkong.

Agents:—
In Europe, Messrs. HENRY S. KING, London.
Amoy, Mr. E. LEMATTRE.
Shanghai, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 616 Hongkong, 10th April, 1871.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
Ex late arrivals.

COMPTON'S HAMS, Overland.
Cheddar CHEESE, do.
Preserved SOUPS and MEATS.
Essence of BEEF.
Corn FLOUR.
Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS.
Valencia RAISINS.
Condensed MILK.

Hubbuck's PAINTS and OILS.
India Rubber Suction and Delivery HOSE,
do. Patent PACKING.
do. SHEETS, assorted.
do. BELTING, in sizes from 2 in. to 4 in., and 3 in. to 11½ in.
CUTLERY, ELECTRO PLATE, GLASS and CROCKERYWARE, in great variety.

MACEWEN & Co.,
13, *Queen's Road Central.*

1m 628 Hongkong, 12th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
CAZADORES.
Regalia BRITANICA.
ESPECIALES.
And,
REGALIA DE LA REYNA.

Apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 668 Hongkong, 19th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE,
Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche.
Do. Carte Bleue.
Sparkling HOCK.
"NONPAREIL," from A. Geyger & Co., Creuznach.
Superior PORT WINE,
Very Superior SHERRY,
CLARET, "Old Medoc,"
} bottled in the London Docks, by Startup and Kentish, L'don.

PAUL EHLERS & Co.

tf 2141 Hongkong, 8th December, 1870.

FOR SALE.

100 TONS PIG IRON.
Fire BRICKS.
Bar, Plate and Sheet IRON.
BOILER TUBES, assorted.
RIVETS, BOLTS and NUTS, assorted.
Whitworth's TAPS and DIES.
Also,
MACHINERY, consisting of LATHES, Drilling MACHINES, and a Plate Bending MACHINE, 8 feet long.

Apply at No. 213, *Queen's Road East.*

1m 558 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.

Apply to

FREDERIC DEGENAER.

1m 535 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
SHERRY „ 3 „
„ PORT „ 2 „
„ CLARET „ 1 „

BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fins Bois.
„ Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
„ Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
„ MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.

tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200 and 500; finest and real Havana CIGARS, in boxes of 50 and 100.
Vienna BOOTS, $4.00 per pair.
Dress „ $4.50 „
H. N. RICKERTZEN,
88 *and* 90, *Queen's Road.*

tf 582 Hongkong, 5th April, 1871.

FOR SALE.

JUST received, ex French Steamer *Peiho*, "OVERLAND SWISS CHEESE."
Ex other late arrivals:
Red CABBAGE (Rother Kohl), in small Kegs.
Green do. (Grüner do.), do.
Sour do. (Sauer „ do.), do.
Green CHEESE, in Tins.
Copper Globe LANTERNS.
do. TACKS.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 563 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1871.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE NOIR.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.

tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms. Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
„ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
„ HEDGE & Co., Foochow.
„ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,
Ex "Willy Bickmers," S. S. "Enterprise," S. S. "Erl King," and other late arrivals.

AMERICAN OAKUM.
TAR OIL.
Bean POTS.
Copper PUMPS.
Block Tin Soup TUREENS.
Lamp BLACK.
Flour SIEVES.
Patent BRADS, assorted sizes.
Golden SYRUP, in Kegs and Bottles.
Corn MEAL.
Corn STARCH.
Yeast POWDER.
SODA.
Belting LEATHER, from 2 inch. to 6 inch.
Copper Lightning ROD, assorted sizes.
Whitewash BRUSHES, do.
Side Light GLASSES, best polished, do.
Leather Suction HOSE, assorted sizes.
India Rubber HOSE, assorted sizes.
India Rubber TUBING, wired inside.
Tinned Sauce PANS and COVERS.
do. Deep Stew POTS and COVERS, bow Handles.
Fry PANS, assorted sizes.
Tea KETTLES.
Shallow Stew PANS and COVERS.
Galvanized Spectacle CLEWS, HOOKS and Clip HOOKS.
Galvanized THIMBLES, Heart shaped THIMBLES.
Patent Connecting LINKS, assorted sizes.
Smith BELLOWS, from 36 inch. to 48 inch.
House BELLOWS.
Copper Boat NAILS, assorted sizes.
Stubb's Millwright's COMPASSES.
Ball Cotton LAMPWICK.
Brass SOLDER.
Best WESTPHALIAN HAMS.
Liebig's BEEF EXTRACT.

At L. FRICKEL & Co.

1m 672 Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE "ORIENTAL HOTEL," BOWLING ALLEY,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG,
ARE
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Under new Management.

Meals at all Hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

A Good Reading Room.

Board and Lodging at Moderate Rates.

J. BAYNES,
Proprietor.

tf 596 Hongkong, 8th April, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.

Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coals is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.

GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 *F, Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

MANILA.

ELISA O. DE ALBERTO,
WIDOW OF ALBERINO ALBERTO,
COMPRADOR, STOREKEEPER, SAIL-MAKER, CAULKER, &c.

Purveyor to H.M.S. *Galatea*, by special appointment.

3m 2367 *No. 2, Mowtillon, Manila.* [Feb. 6

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—
Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves..... $0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins..... 0.75 each.
12 „ „ ..... 1.50 „
Butter and Sweet Biscuits.... 0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits..... 0.07 „

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.

D. NOWROJEE & Co.

tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

COSMOPOLITAN FAMILY HOTEL,
Corner of Elgin and Shelley Streets,
HONGKONG.
(LATE CLUB LUSITANO.)

RESTAURANT,
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS,
AND
BILLIARD ROOMS.

Every variety of Choice WINES and SPIRITS will be kept constantly on hand, and supplied at very moderate rates.

EDMUND R. HOLMES.

N.B.—CHAIR-HIRE from any part of the City to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEN CENTS.

tf 31 Hongkong, 6th January, 1871.

永昇記號
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE undersigned Coal Shop has been REMOVED to the Premises, No. 39, *Endicott Lane.* The Proprietors beg to notify that they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for sale at very moderate prices. Gentlemen who favor them with their patronage are requested to apply to the above address.

KWONG-KEE.

12m 1291 Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Docks.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP.
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.

tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY,
Superintendent

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Adl

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ELLORA*," Captain HECTOR, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., 1871, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the 27th, Specie until 2 P.M., and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 27th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Routes is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent,*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 21st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*PEI-HO*," Commandant MELIZAN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. on the 25th April. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

Hongkong, 11th April, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship *JAPAN*, Captain WARSAW, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on FRIDAY, the 12th May next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make

Extracts.

The Virtues of Snobs.

(Saturday Review.)

The man of genius who first gave to the word Snob its modern acceptation, devoted himself principally to exposing the meanness, insincerity, and many bad qualities of his victims. We have sometimes fancied that any one who had the courage to make himself the advocate of so generally abused a class might make out some kind of case for his clients. Many of the qualities which go to make up the full-blown snob are indeed simply contemptible, or worse; but they are mixed with something that is not unamiable, and with something that savours of an aspiration towards real improvement. Indeed, Thackeray himself has moments of partial relenting. Major Ponto is not altogether bad; and the Rev. F. Hughy is the idol of his mother and the old haberdasher, his father. Let us try to see how, if we were paradoxically disposed, we could argue for the existence of some good qualities which are unjustly stigmatized under a very ugly name.

What, in the first place, is a snob? He is the product of a peculiar phase of society. Given a state of things in which there is an aristocracy supported rather by the prestige of past history than by actual possession of a preponderating share of political power; and suppose that its ranks are open to anybody who has the wealth or talent or impudence required to force his way upwards—and the snob is the natural result. If the aristocracy were still as powerful as of old, we should describe this passion by the name of serious ambition, which might be honourable or the reverse according to the means adopted for its gratification. If it still formed a separate caste, fenced out by impassable barriers from the rest of mankind, the snob could hardly be developed in his full vigour. He is, in short, a man who takes advantage of the constant fluctuation of modern society, and the incessant intermingling of ranks, to force his way into a higher sphere than that in which he is placed, and to gain a prize flattering to his vanity, though no longer conferring such substantial advantages as of old. Is there, then, anything necessarily contemptible either in the ambition itself or in the means by which its satisfaction must be sought? To acquire a certain amount of social distinction is obviously not the highest end to which life can be put; nor could we respect a man who should devote to its attainment talents which might be turned to more serious account. But it many not be altogether a bad investment for the employment of a certain amount of superfluous energy. The stern censors who preach the equality of mankind and the injustice of all social distinctions of course affect to despise the wretched being who likes to be seen arm in arm with a duke. Certainly such vanity is offensive, especially when we are unconsciously rather jealous of the snob's success. But there are some advantages in the society of dukes which are trifling only in the most ascetic eyes. That a duke has a comfortable house, can give good dinners, and enjoys all the advantage of wealth, is only a part of his merits. He inherits also certain traditions of refinement and good manners, which tend materially to soften the harsh edges of life. He may be a thorough scamp, dissolute, stupid, spendthrift, and dishonest to his creditors; but even in that case he will probably be a pleasanter companion than a man whose vices are equally great and whose manners smell of the public-house and the music hall. There is no modern author whose writings are more entirely pure from any taint of snobbishness than Mr. Carlyle; and perhaps it was for that reason that Mr. Carlyle ventured frankly to express his conviction that the English aristocracy, blundering and incapable of governing as he conceives it to be, has yet a certain genuine politeness which may for a time survive the descent of Niagara. A power of making life graceful, of preserving a standard of merit which may be opposed to the mere ostentation of wealth, has some intrinsic value at the present day. Why then should a man be ashamed of a desire to associate with the ranks which are generally held to possess this quality in a higher degree than their neighbours, so long as he does not condescend to any unworthy servility for the purpose? Why should we blame a man who, should say frankly: It is true that I was born in the middle classes; but they do not satisfy my taste; I am vexed by the vulgarity of my companions, by their solecisms of manner, and the frequent coarseness of their pleasures; I like to live with the people who can show me the most beautiful pictures and let me hear the most perfect music; I enjoy living in houses where are old historical associations, where the inhabitants have been penetrated from infancy with a certain tacit code of good manners, can flatter you without being fulsome, and retort without being brutal. Such qualities are, on the whole, most common in the highest ranks of life; and therefore my taste for good society is not the result of any appetite for toad-eating, but simply of keener æsthetic sensibilities. It is very easy to blame such a man for dropping the familiarity of his early friends. Everybody, we know, ought to prefer kind hearts to coronets, and simple faith to Norman blood. But that is by no means the whole question. Do we for social purposes prefer kind hearts to soap and water? Would we rather dine with simple faith and knives used instead of forks, or with Norman blood and obedience to the usages of civilized beings? If it was a question of forming a political league or a religious association, such considerations would be unworthy, but for mere purposes of social intercourse they become of higher importance. The poor man who roars at you as if he were talking in a gale of wind, and whose neighbourhood is not suggestive of the spices of Arabia, may be as great a saint as the best peer in the land; but he is not such a pleasant person to meet at dinner. Assuming, then, that saints and sinners are pretty equally distributed through all classes, would not every man who has been brought up in a certain position prefer the saints with clean shirts to saints without a change of linen, and the sinners who use toothbrushes to the sinners who don't? The contract between the class from which the snob starts and that to which he aspires is of course seldom so great as this; but the difference is of a similar kind. Purple and fine linen have certain charms which it is in vain to deny, though it is not right to value them too highly. It is not obvious why a decided taste for society of a rank superior to your own should be intrinsically mean, any more than a taste for mediæval furniture, for old china, or for any of the external surroundings of life. A snob should only be condemned when he purchases his favourite pleasure by degrading compliances; and we should admit that his end may be good, though, like all good ends, it may be pursued by objectionable means.

In opposition to all this it may perhaps be argued that there are special temptations to servility in seeking the pleasures we have described. The argument proves rather too much. We need hardly point out that a temptation of a precisely similar kind besets the unbending moralists who profess the greatest contempt for snobbishness. The gentleman who chooses to flatter the ideal working-man rather than the bloated aristocrat falls into the same errors with equal frequency. The race of demagogues is not as yet entirely extinct; and the virtuous young man who professes an ardent desire for the elevation of his species is tempted—and the temptation is not always resisted—to flatter the unwashed as egregiously as his despised rival flatters the nobility. The "loud cheers" of a public meeting are fully as corrupting as the delicate whisper of a drawing-room; and it is a bitter discovery, which most reformers are doomed to make at some period of their lives, that the adoption of any particular set of opinions does not necessarily exclude meanness of character. The observation, which indeed is commonplace enough, might be easily extended. Hero-worship is supposed by some persons to be a specially elevating passion; but every hero has his little tribe of Boswells, whose servility is repaid by catching some reflection of the glory that surrounds their idol. Every poet or novelist or historian or heretic of eminence may swallow, if he pleases, as much adulation as his digestion will bear; and, if we may judge from the deleterious effect often produced upon the persons in whose honour incense is too profusely burnt, the humble admirers who provide it cannot be engaged in a very healthy occupation. Virtue, it may be feared, is not a much safer object of popular worship than talent. The impulse which gathers young ladies and gentlemen to listen to the fervid rhetoric of some popular preacher comes from an admirable source; but, if we may trust general report, it is apt to take forms which are rather disgusting to persons of genuine feeling. The qualities which make one man a social snob may, with a slight alteration in circumstances, induce him to pay court to worthier objects of admiration in a spirit which is equally contemptible. A man with a taste for grovelling may call his self-abasement by such fine names as love of religion, or of talent, or of public welfare, but it does not necessarily follow that he may not be as poor a creature as the wretched snob, whom he despises. A love of beer is not necessarily more virtuous than a love of champagne, and a man may pay for his gratification at an equally degrading price.

Why, then, should we be specially hard upon the poor snob? He avows frankly a feeling which most Englishmen are more or less capable of sharing, and which, if it has its bad side, is not altogether without its redeeming points. As a matter of fact, a good many persons upon whom the world has agreed to confer invidious titles appear to us to be tolerably harmless, at bottom. They are often good-natured; they have a strong wish to please their neighbours; they do their best to make life agreeable; and the cynic who sneers at them from his tub may be exhibiting the coarseness of his tastes more decidedly than the dignity of his character. That there is a pushing and offensive variety of the genus is undeniable, and there is no creature whom we could deliver with more entire satisfaction to be scarified by the satirist; but for the gentle, good-humoured snob, who rises by flattery rather than bullying, who drops his old friends with a sigh instead of trampling upon them with contempt, we confess that we feel a very mild dislike tempered by some touch of pity. His aim is not very exalted, but it is not entirely base; and perhaps, if a man must have some selfish hobby of the kind, he may select this without being led into worse than ordinary temptations. That such persons should exist in very large numbers is indeed a disagreeable symptom. Though two or three may rather tend to lubricate society than to corrupt it, a mass of snobs is a dangerous and offensive element. They soon take to vying with each other in servility, and generate an atmosphere of falsehood and manners which it is impossible to contemplate with equanimity. But to condemn all snobs, even of the mildest order, without remorse, appears to imply a code of morality too strict for ordinary humanity. The severity could only be justified on the assumption that the aristocracy whom they love a trifle too well are in fact contemptable and unworthy of their position. If it should turn out at any time that the highest classes are as ignorant, stupid, childish, and incapable as their detractors sometimes assert, if they become incapable of intellectual occupation or serious employment, and, in short, are a mere encumbrance on the face of the earth, the less anybody admires or courts them the better. We may, perhaps, still hope that that time has not as yet arrived.

Traffic in Japanese Children.

Courtesans, singing women, and dancers are bought by contractors, either as children, when they are educated for their calling, or at a more advanced age, when their accomplishments and charms render them desirable investments. The engagement is never made life-long, for once past the flower of their youth the poor creatures would be mere burthens upon their masters; a courtesan is usually bought until she shall have reached the age of twenty-seven, after which she becomes her own property. Singers remain longer in harness, but even they rarely work after the age of thirty, for Japanese women, like Italians, age quickly, and have none of that intermediate stage between youth and old age, which seems to be confined to countries where there is a twilight. Children destined to be trained as singers are usually bought when they are five or six years old, a likely child fetching from about thirty-five to fifty shillings; the purchaser undertakes the education of his charge, and brings the little thing up as his own child. The parents sign a paper absolving him from all responsibility in case of sickness or accident; but they know that their child will be well treated and cared for, the interests of the buyer being their material guarantee. Girls of fifteen or upwards who are sufficiently accomplished to join a company of singers fetch ten times the price paid for children; for in their case there is no risk, and no expense of education.—*Tales of Old Japan." By A. B. Mitford.*

Accurate Knowledge.

The traveller by the Great Southern and Western Railway in Ireland can scarcely fail to observe that remarkable gap in the top of the ridge of mountains which lies west of the line between the stations of Templemore and Thurles. The gap is called the "Devil's Bit," being exactly the shape of an enormous bite—if we can suppose such to be taken—out of the top of the mountain. There are many legends related by the peasantry connected with this "Devil's Bit." The most current appears to be that the devil was at one time severely chastised by Saint Patrick, and in his anger and rage he seized the piece of rock in question in his mouth, and "taking a bite out of the mountain as a child would out of a cake," he was about to hurl the rock at the head of the saint. But the latter perceived his design, and raising his celebrated staff or crozier, he threatened to smite Satan therewith. One blow of this staff would have sent him to the bottomless pit. At the sight of the crozier the devil fled, with the rock still in his mouth, and being chased through the air by St. Patrick, he was compelled to let fall, when it dropped on the rich plains of Tipperary, and now forms the Rock of Cashel. St. Patrick then blessed the rock he had forced from the devil's mouth, lest it should damage the land where it fell; and soon after a church dedicated to the saint was built thereon, and it ultimately became the centre of one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland.—*Irene's Tale. By Steuart Trench. Author of "Realities of Irish Life."*

Spanish Servants.

There is still something primitive about the Spanish servants. A flavour of the old romances and the old comedy still hangs about them. They are chatty and confidential to a degree that appalls a stiff and formal Englishman of the upper middle class. The British servant is a chilly and statuesque image of propriety. The French is an intelligent and sympathising friend. You can make of him what you like. But the Italian, and still more the Spaniard, is as gay as a child, and as incapable of intentional disrespect. The Castilian grandee does not regard his dignity as in danger from a moment's chat with a waiter. He has no conception of that ferocious decorum we Anglo-Saxons require from our man servants and our maid-servants. The Spanish servant seems to regard it as part of his duty to keep your spirits gently excited while you dine by the gossip of the day. He joins also in your discussions, whether they touch lightly on the politics of the hour, or plunge profoundly into the depths of philosophic research. He laughs at your wit, and swings his napkin with convulsions of mirth at your good stories. He tells you the history of his life while you are breaking your egg, and lays the story of his loves before you with your coffee. Yet he is not intrusive. He will chatter on without waiting for a reply, and when you are tired of him you can shut him off with a word. There are few Spanish servants so uninteresting but that you can find in them from time to time some sparks of that ineffable light which shines forever "in Sancho and Figaro."—*Castilian Days," in the Atlantic Monthly.*

A shoal of spotted caaing whales entered Bressay Sound, Shetland. A great number of boats at once went out in pursuit, and after a good deal of herding the whole of the whales were driven into shoal water, slaughtered, secured with ropes, and arranged side by side on the beach. The scientific name of the variety is the *globis cephalus metas*, and the specimens caught varied in length from 18 to 24 feet.

HOW TO CREAT THE DOCTOR.—A soldier, a patient at Herbert Hospital, Shooter's Hill, wrote the following advice to a comrade:—"Previous to going to hospital rub your tongue with chalk; ready for the word. Put out your tongue; then, when the doctor is going to feel your pulse, be sure to knock your elbow against the wall, and it will beat to any number in a minute; then, if you wish to persevere to be invalided, be on the look-out for a friend to bring you a bit of raw bullock's liver every morning, in order to spit blood for the doctor; of course, have a little bit of the liver in your mouth, under your tongue, fresh, ready for him when he comes round the hospital ward, and have a good piece ready to spit out for him when he approaches your cot; then give a sigh and a groan, and you are sure to be ordered lamb chops, chicken, rice pudding, port wine, Guinness's stout—in fact, you may live on the fat of the land for the remainder of your soldiering, which will not be long; but, depend upon it, you are sure of a pension, even under ten years' service." We hope there are not many in hospital quite so clever as this "old soldier."—*Medical Times.*

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3	½ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6	¾ do.	do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.		

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	1 do.	do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.
Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾ do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾ do.	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.		

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.	
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3 "	¼ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6 "	½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Insurances.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.
In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent. (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.
No Policy Fees charged.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the
LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.,
Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.
Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1850.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½ do.	do.
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